



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

4. (10 pts) Use induction to show that the following equality holds for all  $M \geq 0$ . Remember to write out each part of the induction proof carefully.

$$\sum_{n=0}^M 3(n-2)(n+1) = (M+2)(M+1)(M-3)$$



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7. (10 pts) Use the **standard** (i.e., easy) Vigenère algorithm to decode the following message. You will find it helpful to have the following table.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Keyword: CATS

Coded message: (You may choose not to use all the available lines. Do show your work clearly.)

<b>P</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>T</b>

8. Consider the problem: In how many ways could you plan a pizza party, if you want exactly 5 different pizzas from a list of 7 pizza types, and you want exactly 3 types of sodas from a list of 5 soda types?

(a.) (4 pts) Express the solution in choice notation: \_\_\_\_\_

(b.) (4 pts) Show (at least) the relevant rows of Pascal's triangle:

(c.) (2 pts) Indicate number of ways the party can be planned: \_\_\_\_\_

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9. (5 pts) As we did in class, without writing out the math formulas, explain why  $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$

10. (5 pts) Prove that for  $n \geq 2$ ,  $\binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{n-2} = n^2$  (use any convenient evaluation method for the choice symbol).

11. (10 pts) Write down the term in the expansion of  $(3a^2 + 4b)^6$  in which  $a^6$  appears.

12. (10 pts) Use the binomial theorem to compute  $\sum_{k=0}^5 2^k \binom{5}{k}$